

Fine Arts Fa Part 1 English Medium Chapter 4 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice | | |
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| 1 | All famous primitive civilization of the world had been situated near the | A. Deserts B. Rivers C. Forests D. Cities | | |
| 2 | In sub-contient Indus Pak, Department of Archeology was established is. | A. 1902 B. 1901 C. 1903 D. 1904 | | |
| 3 | Indus Valley civilization uncarthed during excavation to. | A. Build Bridge B. Excavate canal C. Lay Railway line D. Build Road | | |
| 4 | In search of Budh Temples in during the excavation of stopa Hujras were found. | A. 1921 B. 1923 C. 1924 D. 1922 | | |
| 5 | Indus vallay civilization unearhed during excavation to. | A. Build Bridge B. Lay Railway line C. Excavate canal D. Build Road | | |
| 6 | From this area, the archeologists found | A. Pieces of primitive wood B. Pieces of primitive stone C. Pieces of primitive vessels D. Pieces of primitive clay vessels and stamps | | |
| 7 | In search of Budh Temples in during the excavation of stopes Hujras were found | A. 1921 B. 1924 C. 1923 D. 1922 | | |
| 8 | In Indus valley, almost years ago, a grand Empire was present. | A. 3300 B. 2300 C. 4400 D. 5600 | | |
| 9 | Ruins of Mohenjo Daro are situated miles from Dokri Railways Station the bank of Indus River. | A. 5 B. 6 C. 4 D. 3 | | |
| 10 | The area occupied by INdus Valley, is situated of plateau of Afghanistan and Iran. | A. South B. North C. East D. West | | |
| 11 | The ruins of localities of Indus valley show that this area has been attacked by | A. Earthquakes B. Hurricanes C. Floods D. tornadoes | | |
| 12 | The was never found in area of Indus valley. | A. Elephant B. Lion C. Deer D. Camel | | |
| 13 | The great Indus vallay Civilization had covered an area of miles. | A. Two thousand B. One thousand C. Four thousand D. Three thousand | | |
| 14 | The meanings of Mohenjodaro are mound of | A. Stones B. Straw C. Clay D. Deads | | |
| 15 | was an essential part of people of Indus Valley Civilization. | A. Games B. Dancing C. Bathing | | |

| | | ப. Singing |
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| 16 | In Mohenjo Daro, the residential houses were | A. Beautiful B. Luxurious C. Ugly D. Comfortable |
| 17 | In every big house of Mohenjo darao a was essentially there. | A. Well B. Hand pump C. Godown D. Cellar |
| 18 | was extensively used among the metals in Indus valley. | A. Silver B. Copper C. Brownze D. Gold |
| 19 | The people of Indus valley had relations with foreigners. | A. Political B. Domestic C. Diplomatic D. Commercial |
| 20 | The were used for transport in Indus valley. | A. Camel carts B. Donkey carts C. Buffalo carts D. Auto carts |
| 21 | In Indus valley methods of measurement were used. | A. Three B. Two C. Four D. Five |
| 22 | People of INdus valley believe as God and holy. | A. Lizard B. Frog C. Snake D. Rabbit |
| 23 | There were methods used simulataneously for burial purpose. | A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five |
| 24 | During last phase of Mohenjo Daro, the people were killed by | A. Shooting B. Trampling C. Murdering D. Poisoning |
| 25 | People of Indus Valley had weapons. | A. Excellent B. Ordinary C. Fire D. Strong |
| 26 | The local infrastructure of Indus Valley was | A. Ordinary B. Excellent C. Good D. Irregular |
| 27 | City of Mohenjo Daro was divided in parts. | A. Three B. Two C. Four D. Five |
| 28 | Defense wall around the Mohenjo Daroi was made up of | A. Stone B. Clay C. Steel D. Baked Bricks |
| 29 | The loveliest hobby of INdus Valley people was. | A. Games B. Archering C. Fencing D. seulpture |
| 30 | People of Indus valley worshipped idols made up of. | A. Copper B. Stone C. Wood D. Iron |
| 31 | The people of Indus valley considered much sacred. | A. Horse B. Buffalo C. Camel D. Goat |
| | | A = 1 |
| 32 | The are at the bank of River Indus is called Gandhara. | A. Eastern B. Western C. Southern D. Northern |

| 33 | According to Buddhism is considered sacred. | C. Sunflower D. Lotus |
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| 34 | According to Buddha of shakia has Royal Blood. | A. Lion B. Tiger C. Elephant D. Horse |
| 35 | Gandhara art has phases. | A. Five B. Six C. Three D. Four |
| 36 | There is a distance of miles between Mohenjo Daro and Harappa. | A. 200 B. 400 C. 300 D. 500 |
| 37 | According to an estimate, Mohenjo Daro had wards. | A. 2,3 B. 6.7 C. 4,5 D. 8,9 |
| 38 | The streets and roads of Mohenjo Daro were | A. Small and Narrow B. Zigzag and irregular C. Steepy D. Large and open |
| 39 | Satkajan is miles away from Karachi. | A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 400 |
| 40 | There is distance of miles between cities of Ali Murad and Dadu. | A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40 |
| 41 | Dahar Kot is situated on a mound feet high. | A. 112 B. 113 C. 115 D. 116 |
| 42 | The art of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa is very similar. | A. Cloth making B. Dress making C. Shoe making D. Pottery |
| 43 | The of children are very useful for the study of any civilization. | A. Clothes B. Books C. Toys D. Shoes |
| 44 | The statue of Dancing Girl found from Mohenjo Daro has the height of inches. | A. 4.5 B. 5.5 C. 6.5 D. 7.5 |
| 45 | The most of the vessels found from Mohen jo Dara are of light in colour | A. Blue B. Pink C. Yellow D. Green |
| 46 | Women of Mohenjo Daro used extensively. | A. Flowers B. Ornaments C. Beeds D. Pieces of coloured glass |
| 47 | Most of the vessels found from Mohen jo Daro, are made up of | A. Stone B. Lime C. Steel D. Clay |
| 48 | In a large pool was found from the centre of Mohenjo Daro. | A. 1923 B. 1924 C. 1922 D. 1921 |
| 49 | After Alexander the Great, Gandhara was governed by. | A. Chander Gapt Moria B. Sundar Chapat Ashoria C. Mohinder Pundit Moria D. Harbinder Ashoka |
| 50 | Different Statuces belonged to age of Raja Ashok oftern has the shape of | A. Monkey B. Elephant C. Camel D. Lion |
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| 51 | The antique model of Seanchi stopa was found from | A. Kanchi B. Sanchi C. Manchi D. Jhansi |
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| 52 | Harppa is situated near of Punjab Province. | A. Bahawalpur B. Faisalabad C. Sahiwal D. Kasur |
| 53 | Inmodern age, the River Ravi is at a distance of miles from Harappa. | A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 3 |
| 54 | The total unearthed area of Harappa is sq miles. | A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5 |
| 55 | The workers quarters found in Harappa are constructed in rows. | A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5 |
| 56 | Every quarter has an area of feet. | A. 50 x 25 B. 57 x8 C. 56 x 24 D. 52 x 23 |
| 57 | To store grains, total godowns are found in Harappa. | A. 12 B. 13 C. 14 D. 15 |
| 58 | Taxila is situated at a distance of . miles from Islamabad. | A. 21 B. 20 C. 23 D. 24 |
| 59 | Texlat belongs to the teachings and faith of | A. Guru Nanak B. Ram Lachman C. Confucias D. Buddha |
| 60 | Texila was governed by a kind hearted king before the birth of Christ. | A. Parshok B. Renderoks C. Chandshok D. Ashok |
| 61 | Ajanta is situated in near the Daccean in India. | A. Jahangirabad B. Aurangabad C. Shahjabhanabad D. Akbar abad |
| 62 | Among the Ajanta Caves, the oldest cave dates back B.C. | A. 300 B. 400 C. 500 D. 200 |
| 63 | The Indus valley civilization was discovered in the result of. | A. Planning B. Earthquake C. By chance D. Explosion of Volecano. |
| 64 | Old clay vessels and stamps discoverd from Indus Valley were shown to. | A. Sir Fredric B. Sir Jhon Marshal C. Sir Mark Jhon D. Sir Henry Oval |
| 65 | The most important areas of Indus Valley Civilization are spread through. | A. India B. Pakistan C. Afghanistan D. Iran |
| 66 | Rains on large scale are identified by found in Indus valley. | A. Stones B. Pieces of iron C. Baked Bricks D. Pieces of Wood |
| 67 | In far most areas of Indus Valley, there were localities. | A. Few B. Thousands C. Twenties D. Hundreds |
| 68 | River is in the cast of Mohenjo Daro. | A. Ravi B. Chenab C. Bias D. Satlaj |

| 69 | The ward of wealthier was situated in the of Mohenjo Daro. | A. West B. South C. North D. East |
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| 70 | In Mohenjo Daro, Public residential houses, were generally consisted of rooms. | A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5 |
| 71 | In Mohenjo Daro, strees and roads, cross each other by aangle. | A. wide B. Acute C. Right D. Straight |
| 72 | The name of the clay is which was used to give brown colour to clay vessels. | A. Poritch B. Tprotch C. Moritch D. Oritch |
| 73 | Two Rat Traps made up of were found in Mohenjo Daro. | A. Iron B. Stone C. Clay D. Wood |
| 74 | The Inuds valley civilization is called age. | A. Copper B. Wood C. Iron D. Bronze |
| 75 | almost statues were discovered from Mohenjo Daro. | A. 10 B. 12 C. 13 D. 11 |
| 76 | In the shape of animals statues were discdovered in Mohen jo Daro. | A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6 |
| 77 | In human forth statues were discovered form Mohen jo Daro. | A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6 |
| 78 | Almost stamps have been discovered from Mohenjo Daro and Harappa. | A. 1000 B. 2000 C. 3000 D. 4000 |
| 79 | Most of the staps discovered from Mohenjo Daro and Harappa are made up of . | A. Iron B. Stone C. Astityte D. clay |
| 80 | Stamp discovered from Mohenjo Daro and Harappa has the maximum size of square inch. | A. 3 B. 2.5 C. 4 D. 5 |
| 81 | The people of Indus Vallay usedas dress. | A. Grass B. Large Leaves C. Large Cotton sheets D. Frills of beeds |
| 82 | Word of is used for cotton in sSincinkrut. | A. Bindhu B. Hindku C. Khindher D. Sindhu |
| 83 | Women of Indus valley oftern dressed their hair by. | A. Straight comb B. Praw C. Braid D. Top Knot |
| 84 | Men of Indus valley shaved their beard by. | A. One method B. different Methods C. Two methods D. Three methods |
| 85 | With the help of stamps, we can say that the religion of people of Indus Valley was | A. sun Worship B. Idol Worship C. Fire Worship D. God worship |
| 86 | To burn dead bodies ash frames were discovered from Mohanjo Daro. | A. 3 B. 4 |

| | | U. 5 D. 6 |
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| 87 | At the distance of miles, from Mohenjo Daro , three mouads were discovered which were caled Chinhodaro. | A. 82 B. 81 C. 80 D. 83 |
| 88 | Mound of Dahar Kot is situated at the distance of miles from River Indus. | A. 127 B. 125 C. 126 D. 124 |
| 89 | Godown for grains discovered in MohenjoDaro has | A. 36 B. 37 C. 38 D. 39 |
| 90 | There area of courtyard of school is sq feet. This school is situated in the east of Mohenjo Daro. | A. 22 B. 33 C. 35 D. 36 |
| 91 | The Assembly Hall situated in the South of Mohenjo Daro has parts. | A. 2 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6 |
| 92 | The Statues made up of clay found in Mohenjo Daro, can be divided into parts | A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five |
| 93 | Buddhism started spreading in Gandhara, in the midst of | A. First Century BC B. Second Century BC C. Third Century BC D. Fourth Century BC |
| 94 | According to Buddhism, A stopa is built in the shape of | A. Square B. Cupola C. Rectangle D. Triangle |
| 95 | Human being has been living in this world since years. | A. Three Lac B. Two Lac C. Five Lac D. Four Lac |
| 96 | Advance agriculture and rural localities were prevalent in southern Sindh years ago | A. three Thousand B. Four Thousand C. Two Thousand D. Five Thousand |
| 97 | Archacology Department was established in Indo-Pak Sub -Continent | A. 1902 B. 1903 C. 1904 D. 1905 |
| 98 | Old remains discovered from Mohenjo Daro were sent to District Collector in yeer of. | A. 1923 B. 1924 C. 1925 D. 1926 |
| 99 | Dr.Sir R.E.M WHEELER, DISCOVERED THE FAMOUS CIVILIZATION OF hARAPPA IS. | A. 1944 B. 1945 C. 1946 D. 1947 |
| 100 | In India ajay Gosh, localities beloging to Indus Civilization in Jeselmir and Bekaneer were found in. | A. 1950 B. 1951 C. 1953 D. 1954 |
| 101 | In 1951 in Indian areas of Jeselmir and Bekneer, about. localities were discovered. | A. 20 B. 22 C. 23 D. 24 |
| 102 | Archaeology Department of India discovered remains belongig to Indus Civilization from the district Ahmadabad | A. 1955 B. 1956 C. 1957 D. 1958 |
| 103 | City of Mohenjo Daro resembles in Shape with. | A. Indeman Islands B. British Islands C. Ireland Islands D. Indonesian Islands |
| | | A. Garanth Sahib |

| 104 | The Present name of Harappa is the Abbreviation of word Hari Yopayea described in. | B. Ram Lalia C. Rigweed D. Bagwat Geeta |
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| 105 | For exchange and in business was used instead of coins. | A. Cattle B. <div>Grains</div> C. Weapons D. Stones |
| 106 | The present name of Harappa is the abbreviation of word "Hari Yopaya" described in. | A. Granth Sahib B. Ram Laila C. Rigweed D. Begwat Geet |
| 107 | Near the quarters of workers farnaces were discovered. | A. 14 B. 15 C. 16 D. 17 |
| 108 | The shape of furnaces discovered from Harappa, resembles with. | A. Pear B. Guava C. Mango D. Water Melon |
| 109 | For exchange and in business. was used instead of coins. | A. Grains B. Weapons C. Cattle D. Stones |
| 110 | The mound of Dabar kot is situated in of River Indus. | A. East B. West C. South D. North |
| 111 | The buildings of Mohenjo Daro were of kinds. | A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five |
| 112 | Vesselss discovered from Mohenjo Daro are made of clay brought by River. | A. Ravi B. Chanab C. Sindh D. Bias |
| 113 | The art of the poettry remained prevalent in Indus Valley for about years | A. 2000 B. 1500 C. 3000 D. 4000 |
| 114 | People of Sindh used clothes made of. | A. Silk B. wood C. Cotton D. Nylon |
| 115 | The people of Indus Valley were used to import gold from. | A. Northern India B. Western India C. Sourthern India D. Eastern India |
| 116 | Weight discovered from Indus valley are of kinds. | A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five |
| 117 | In Indus valley the unit of weight is of grams. | A. 870 B. 970 C. 770 D. 670 |
| 118 | Maximum weight is of grams. | A. 16975 B. 15975 C. 17975 D. 18975 |
| 119 | There were two methods of measurements prevalent simultaneusly in Indus Valley. | A. Two B. Three C. One D. Four |
| 120 | Poor and wealth people of Indus Valley, used to weave in their leisure hourable | A. Silk B. Wool C. Cotton D. Nylon |
| 121 | The maximum length of Mubat was inches. | A. 15 B. 16 C. 17 D. 18 |

| 122 | The most favoured game of Indus Valley was. | A. dice playing B. Wrestling C. Horse Racing D. Jousting |
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| 123 | a dice was discovered which was made about B.C. ago. | A. 3355 B. 2355 C. 4355 D. 5355 |
| 124 | People of Indus Valley used to eat. | A. Vegetables B. Fruits C. Herbs D. Meat |
| 125 | There were kinds of deer found in Indus Valley. | A. Three B. Four C. Five D. _{Six} |
| 126 | To cure the alting people was its primary stage in Indus valley. | A. Homeopathic B. Unani C. Irovadek |
| 127 | The calendar was prevalent in Indus Valley. | D. Alopathic A. Lunar B. solar C. Christian D. Roman |
| 128 | The People of Indus Valley worshipped the tree in forms. | A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five |
| 129 | There werekinds animals being worshipped in Indus valley. | A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five |
| 130 | The largest writing found fromIndus Valley consists of | A. 14 B. 15 C. 16 D. 17 |
| | | A 400 |
| 131 | From this mode of writring, almost signs have been derived. | A. 496 B. 596 C. 796 D. 396 |
| 131 | From this mode of writing, almost signs have been derived. The same mode of writing remained in use without any change for almost. years in Indus Valley. | B. 596 C. 796 |
| | The same mode of writing remained in use without any change for almost. years in Indus | B. 596 C. 796 D. 396 A. Two Hundered B. One thousand C. Five hundred |
| 132 | The same mode of writing remained in use without any change for almost. years in Indus Valley. | B. 596 C. 796 D. 396 A. Two Hundered B. One thousand C. Five hundred D. Seven Hundred A. Iron B. Gold C. Copper |
| 132 | The same mode of writing remained in use without any change for almost. years in Indus Valley. It is a famous parable that flows along the River Indus. | B. 596 C. 796 D. 396 A. Two Hundered B. One thousand C. Five hundred D. Seven Hundred A. Iron B. Gold C. Copper D. Bronze A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 |
| 132 | The same mode of writing remained in use without any change for almost. years in Indus Valley. It is a famous parable that flows along the River Indus. The oldest tablet found from Indus Valley belongs to the age B.C.Raja Ashok. | B. 596 C. 796 D. 396 A. Two Hundered B. One thousand C. Five hundred D. Seven Hundred A. Iron B. Gold C. Copper D. Bronze A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 400 A. 1500 B. 1600 C. 1700 |
| 132 133 134 | The same mode of writing remained in use without any change for almost. years in Indus Valley. It is a famous parable that flows along the River Indus. The oldest tablet found from Indus Valley belongs to the age B.C.Raja Ashok. The last date of remains found from Indus Valley is B.C. | B. 596 C. 796 D. 396 A. Two Hundered B. One thousand C. Five hundred D. Seven Hundred A. Iron B. Gold C. Copper D. Bronze A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 400 A. 1500 B. 1600 C. 1700 D. 1800 A. 1965 B. 1966 C. 1964 |
| 132 133 134 135 | The same mode of writing remained in use without any change for almost. years in Indus Valley. It is a famous parable that flows along the River Indus. The oldest tablet found from Indus Valley belongs to the age B.C.Raja Ashok. The last date of remains found from Indus Valley is B.C. | B. 596 C. 796 D. 396 A. Two Hundered B. One thousand C. Five hundred D. Seven Hundred A. Iron B. Gold C. Copper D. Bronze A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 400 A. 1500 B. 1600 C. 1700 D. 1800 A. 1965 B. 1966 C. 1964 D. 1963 A. 50 B. 100 C. 150 |